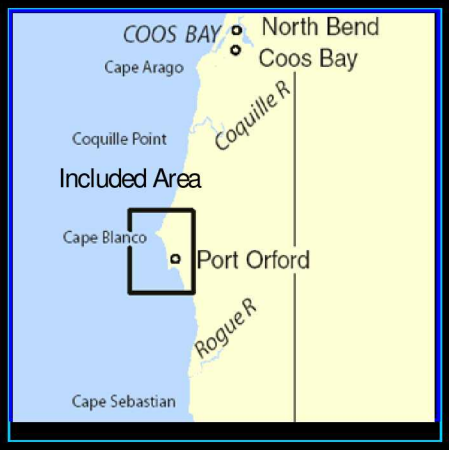
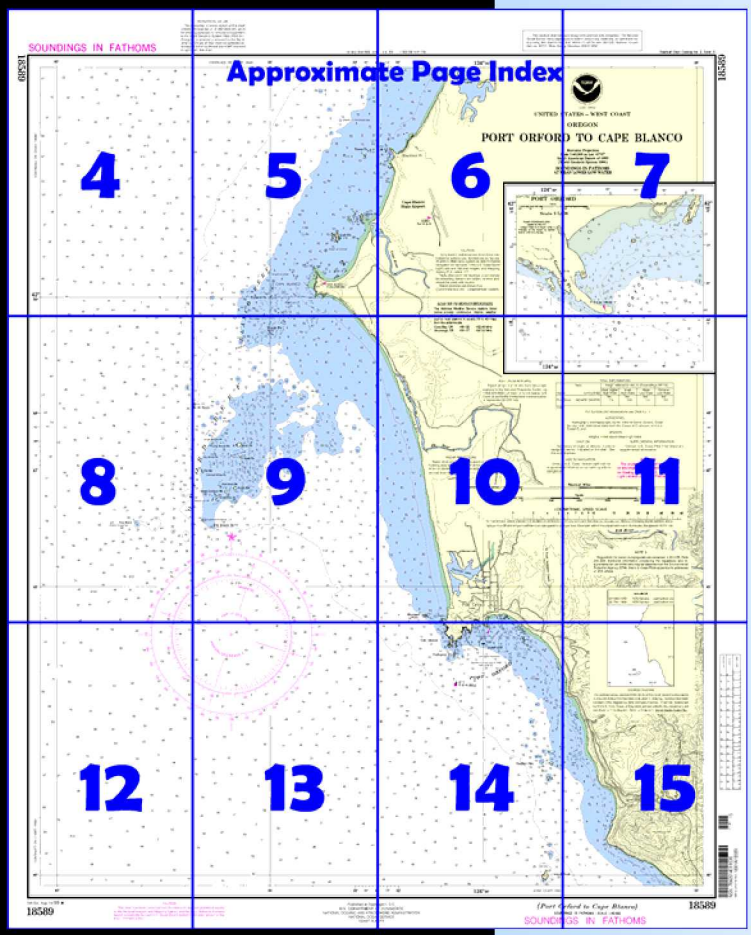
BookletChart™

Port Orford to Cape Blanco

(NOAA Chart 18589)





A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

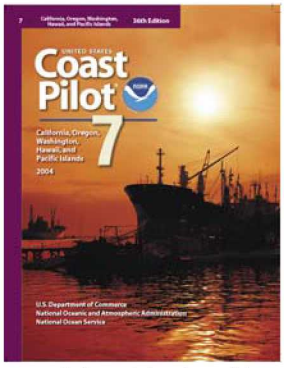
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 9 excerpts]

(51) Prominent **Humbug Mountain,** 3.3 miles N of Lookout Rock and 4 miles S of Port Orford, is conical in shape, and its seaward face is steep and rugged.

(52) **Island Rock,** 1.3 miles off the seaward face of Humbug Mountain, is flat on top. A needle rock is 200 yards off its NW end. These rocks are prominent when approaching Port Orford from S. Except for two small rocky patches, covered 6¾ and 10 fathoms, within 0.5 mile of the N end of Island Rock, there is deep water around these islands and between them and the beach.

(53) **Redfish Rocks** are a group of islets covering an area 0.5 mile square, lying 2 miles N of Island Rock and nearly 1 mile offshore. They are six in number and range from 10 to 140 feet in height. Many covered rocks lie within this area.

(54) **Port Orford,** 6.5 miles S of Cape Blanco and 19 miles N of Rogue River, is a cove that affords good shelter in NW weather, but is exposed and dangerous in S weather. It is easy of access and is probably the best natural NW lee N of Point Reyes.

(56) **The Heads,** forming the W point of the cove, appear from S as a long ridge with three knobs. The inner two are slightly higher and covered with trees. **Tichenor Rock** lies 175 yards S of The Heads.

(57) **Klooqueh Rock,** 0.3 mile off the NW face of The Heads, is black and conical in shape. It is prominent, especially when coming from the NW inside Orford Reef. Rocky ledges are between this rock and shore.

(58) Anchorage may be had in about the center of Port Orford in 5 to 10 fathoms, sand bottom, however, it is reported that many anchors have been lost near the rocky 1¾-fathom shoal 0.2 mile E of the S end of the breakwater.

(59) **Battle Rock,** in the N part of the cove close to shore, is high, narrow, and black; it is detached only at extreme high tides. Visible and covered rocks extend up to 0.5 mile from shore around the cove, but a passage with a least depth of 1¼ fathom is available through the center of the cove to the wharf E of **Graveyard Point**. The wharf is very high and seldom used for docking; fishermen use offshore moorings off the E side of the wharf. A 550-foot breakwater extends SE from the point.

(61) From The Heads for 6.5 miles to Cape Blanco, the coast extends in a general NNW direction. N of The Heads the shore is a narrow sand ridge, rising at one point to 160 feet, covered with grass, fern, and brush, and ending abruptly nearly 3 miles from The Heads at the edge of the Elk River Valley. N of this point are sand dunes extending to the mouth of **Elk River,** a small unimportant stream. Beyond the mouth of Elk River to Cape Blanco, the coast consists of vertical cliffs, wooded to the edge, and in some places over 150 feet high.

(62) **Orford Reef,** from 2 to 5 miles offshore between The Heads and Cape Blanco, is composed of a group of irregular rocks up to 149 feet high and ledges, many of which are awash or show a break. Kelp extends from Orford Reef to within 1.3 miles of the shore.

(63) **Fox Rock** and **Southeast Black Rock,** 1.3 miles apart, about 5 miles SW of Cape Blanco, are the southernmost rocks of Orford Reef; they usually show a heavy break. **Northwest Rock,** 3 miles SW of Cape Blanco, is the northernmost visible rock of Orford Reef, although several rocks, covered 5 fathoms, are 1.2 miles NE of Northwest Rock.

(64) **Blanco Reef,** extending 1.5 miles SW from Cape Blanco, consists of numerous rocks and ledges, some of which are marked by kelp. **Black Rock,** 1.2 miles SW of Cape Blanco Light, is the southernmost visible rock of Blanco Reef. **Pyramid Rock,**1 mile W of the light, is the northernmost visible rock of the reef, although a rocky patch uncovers about 3 feet 0.4 mile to the N. Rocky patches, covered ½ to 6 fathoms, extend from 0.5 mile SW of Black Rock to 0.4 mile W of Pyramid Rock.

(65) In clear weather small vessels with local knowledge sometimes use the passage inside Orford Reef and between Orford Reef and Blanco Reef.

(66) **Cape Blanco** projects about 1.5 miles from the general trend of the coast. It is a small bare tableland, terminating seaward in a cliff 203 feet high, with low land behind it. A large high rock lies close under the S side of the cape. From seaward the cape is not prominent, but, from N or S, it appears like a moderately low bluff islet. The group of buildings at Cape Blanco is very prominent.

(67) **Cape Blanco Light** 245 feet above the water, is shown from a 59-foot white conical tower near the center of the flat part of the cape.

(68) Numerous covered and visible rocks extend 0.5 mile or more NW from the cape.

(69) **Gull Rock,** 1 mile N of Cape Blanco Light, is surrounded by covered rocks. Its seaward face is black and rugged, and the summit has two knobs, the higher being to the S. A rocky patch, covered 3 fathoms, lies 0.5 mile W of Gull Rock.

(70) **Castle Rock,** 1.5 miles NE of Cape Blanco Light and 300 yards off the mouth of **Sixes River,** rises abruptly from the sea and is readily made out 10 miles to seaward. Many low rocks and ledges are within 400 yards, and several rocky islets are to the W and NW.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

PLANE COORDINATE GRID
(based on NAD 27)
Oregon State Grid (South Zone) is indicated on the margin by dashed ticks at 1000 foot intervals.

Corrected through NM Oct. 27/07
Corrected through LNM Oct. 23/07

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.614" southward and 4.389" westward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Port Orford, OR	WNG-596	162.425 MHz
Brookings, OR	KIH-37	162.55 MHz

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 42°47'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOTE S

Regulations for ocean dumping sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Port Orford	(42°44'N/124°30'W)	7.4	6.6	1.4

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.
(Oct 2007)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

HORIZONTAL DATUM

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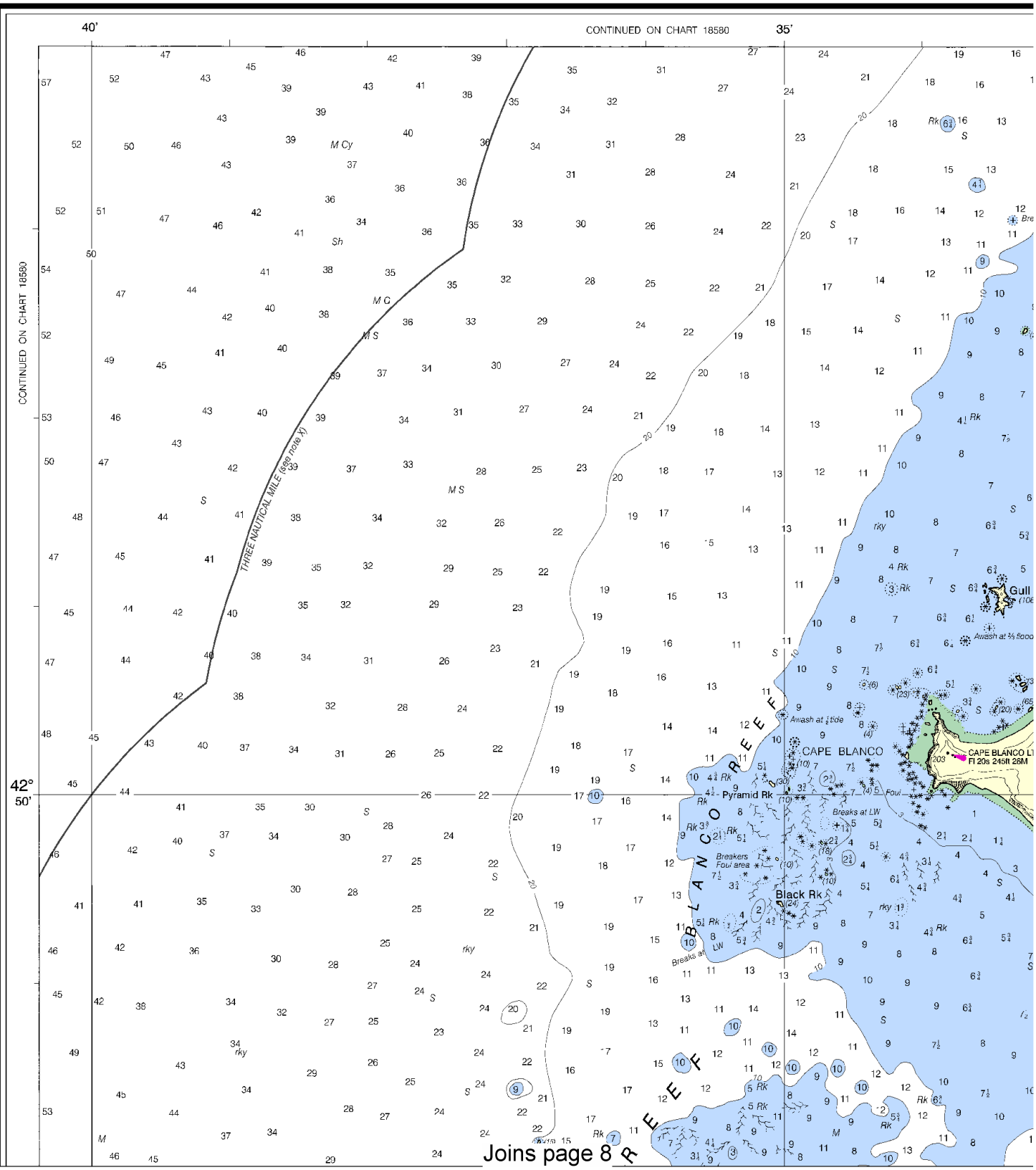

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

North

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NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

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Formerly C&GS 5952, 1st Ed., June 1892 C-1930-339 KAPP 1798

33' 45" 30" 15" 32' 124° 30'

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - WEST COAST

OREGON

PORT ORFORD TO CAPE BLANCO

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 42°47'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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Joins page 6

Floras Lake

Tower Rk

Blacklock Pt

Breaks in moderate sea

Cape Blanco State Airport

AERO Rot W & G

Castle Rk

Sixes River

CAUTION

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KAPP 1799 PORT ORFORD

Yards 100 0 100 200

SCALE 1:5,000

PLANE COORDINATE GRID
(based on NAD 27)
Oregon State Grid (South Zone) is indicated on the margin by dashed ticks at 1000 foot intervals.

Fort Pt

Foul Pks

Kelp

Graveyard Pt

Ramp

11 FT FOR WIDTH OF 90 FT AUG 2009

Fl G 2.5s 15ft 3M "3"

PORT ORFORD

POLLUTION REPORTS

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Joins page 9

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

GS IN FATHOMS

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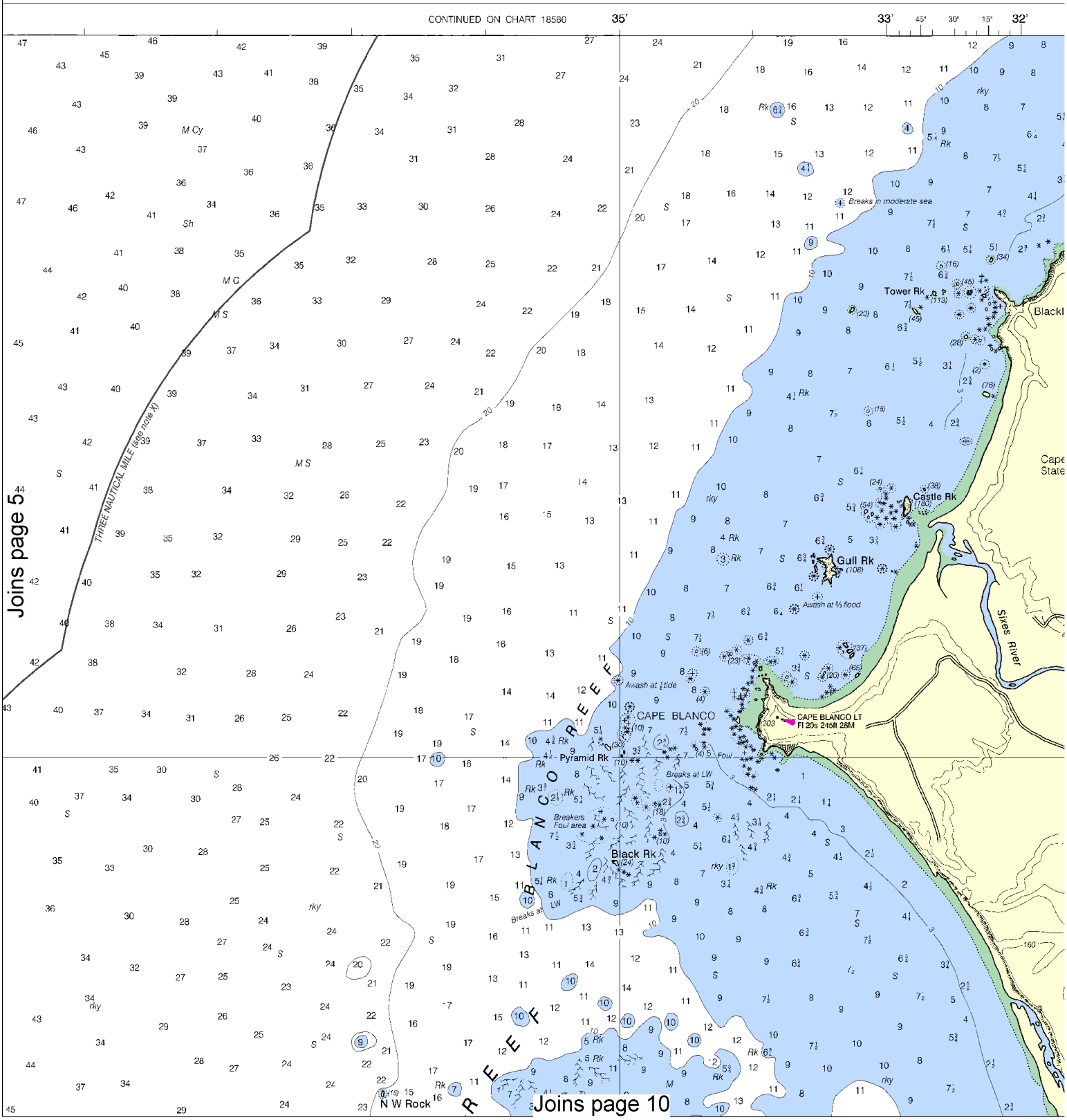

6

North

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

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339 KAPP 1798

18589

124° 30'

25'

Floras Lake

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - WEST COAST

OREGON

PORT ORFORD TO CAPE BLANCO

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 42°47'
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pe Blanco
ate Airport

AERO
Rot W & G

PORT ORFORD

KAPP 1799

Yards

100 0 100 200

SCALE 1:5,000

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(based on NAD 27)
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Fort Pt
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Graveyard Pt
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11 FT FOR WIDTH OF 90 FT AUG 2009
Fl G 2.5s 15ft 3M "3"
PORT ORFORD
Rk
rky

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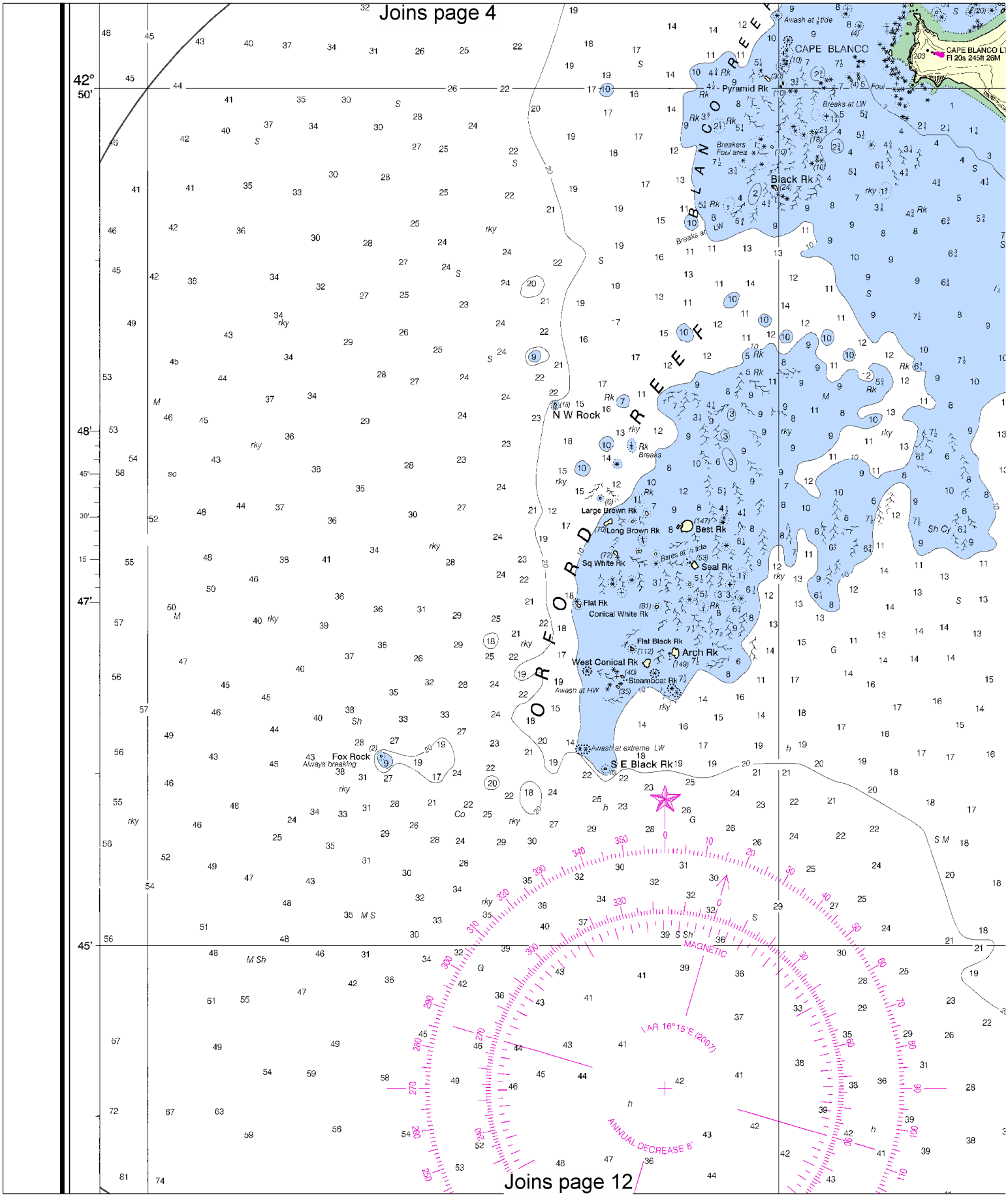
Dashes (- - -) locate tide predictions, and datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, n the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .



North

Printed at reduced scale.

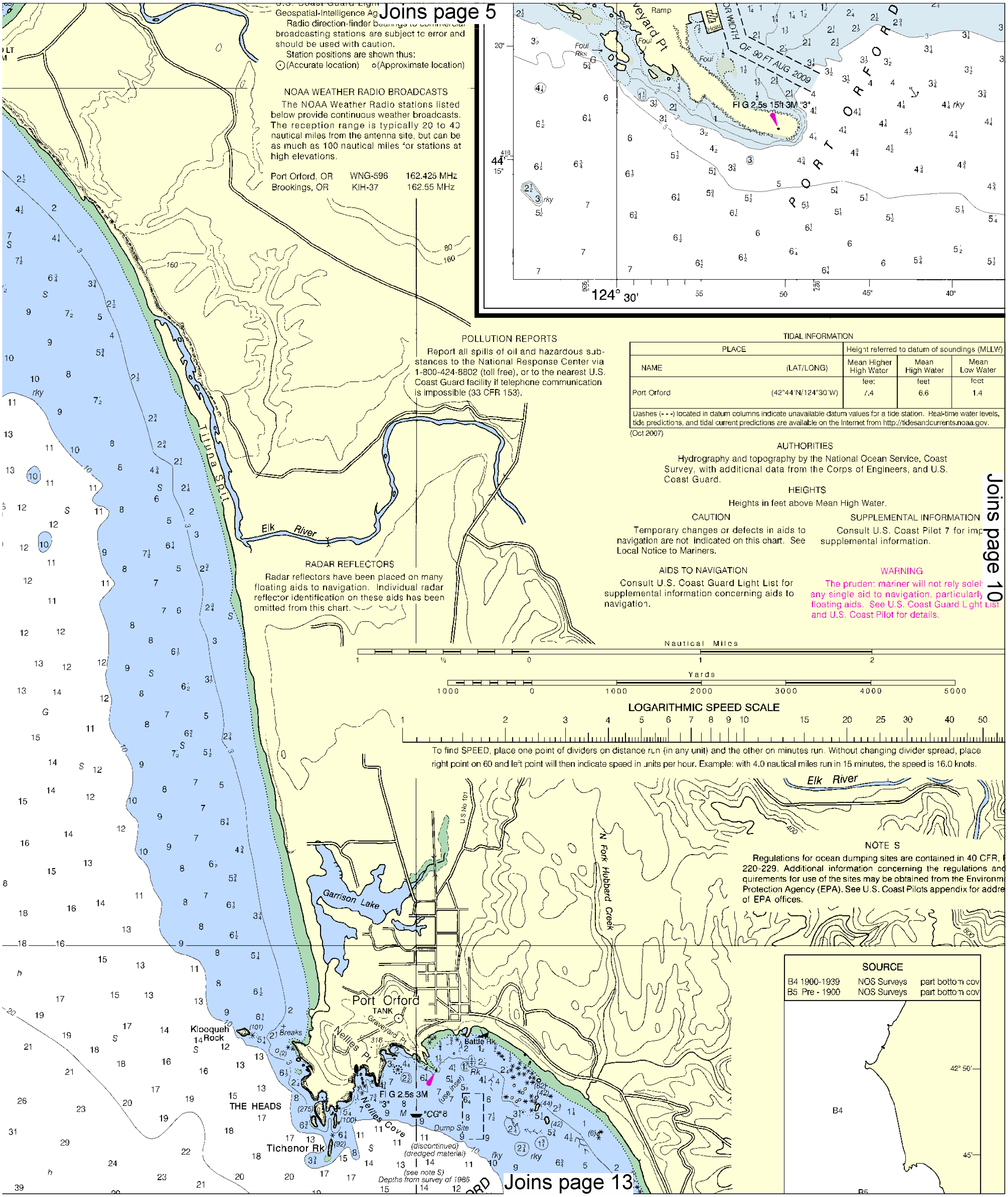
~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

Joins page 5



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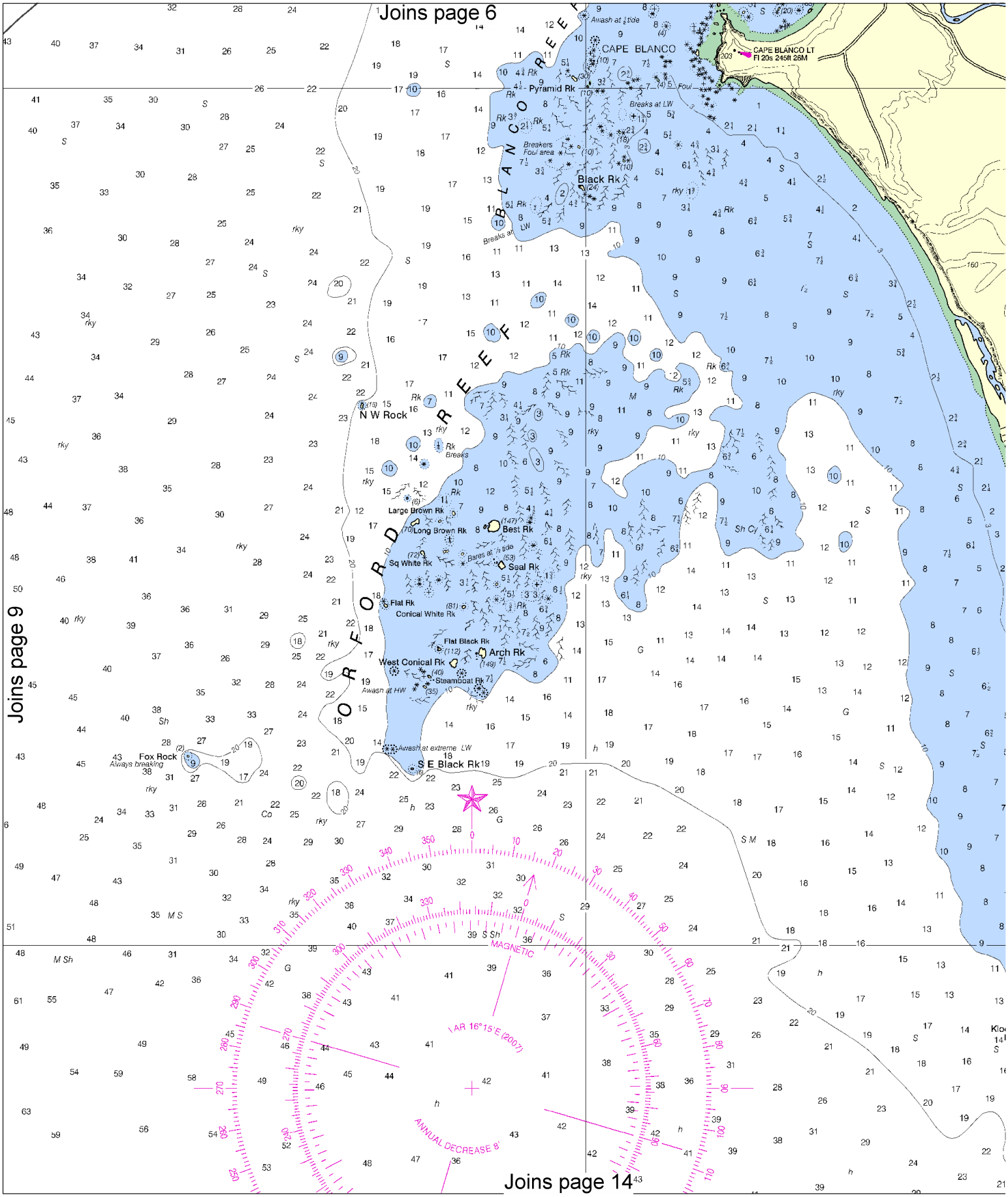
Joins page 10

Joins page 13



North

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Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

Joins page 7

Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

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Nautical Miles

Yards

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

NOTES

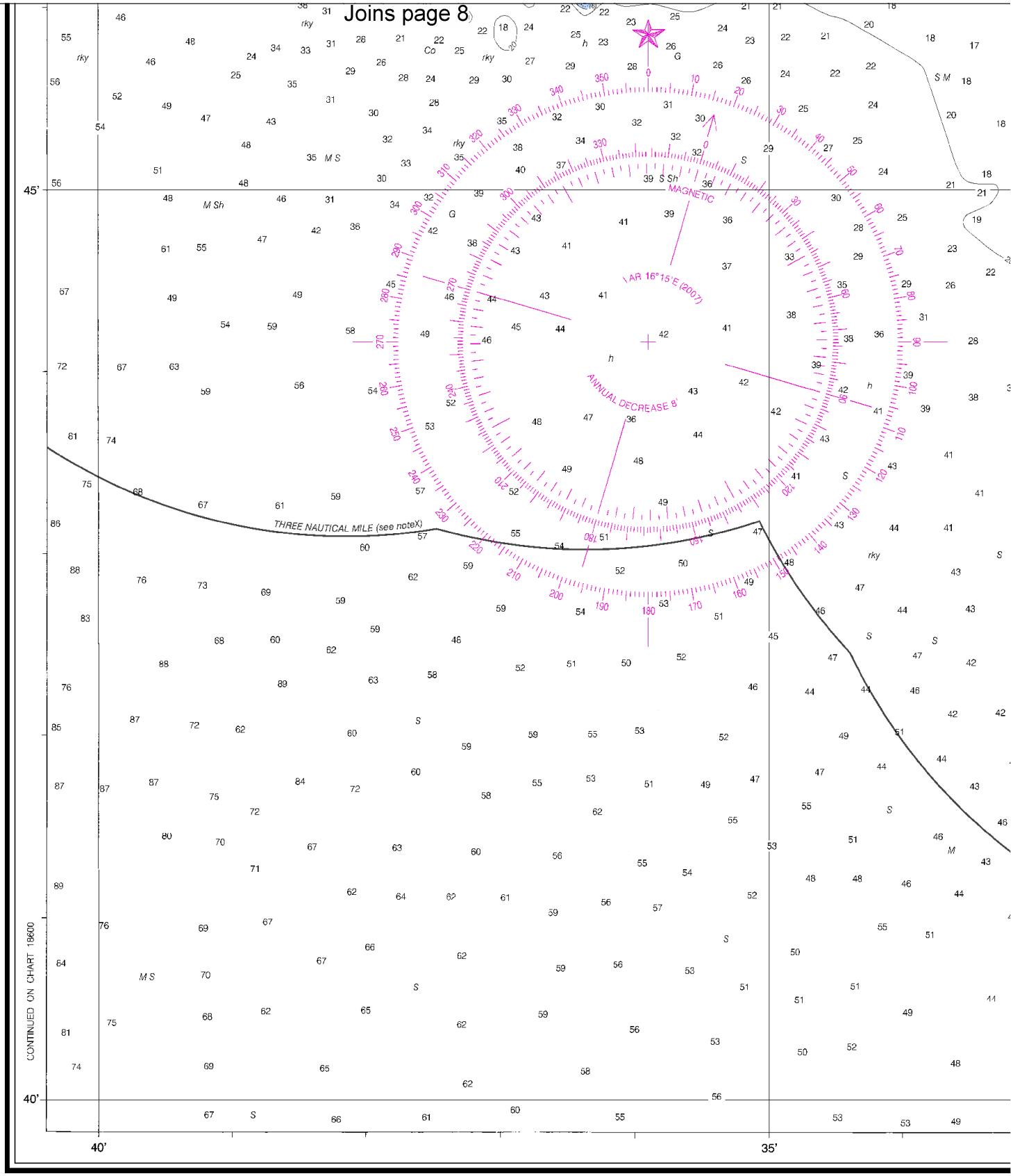
Regulations for ocean dumping sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices.

SOURCE

B4 1900-1939	NOS Surveys	part bottom cov
B5 Pre - 1900	NOS Surveys	part bottom cov

FATHOMS FEET METERS

Joins page 15



16th Ed., Oct. / 07 ■ Corrected through NM Oct. 27/07
Corrected through LNM Oct. 23/07

18589

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

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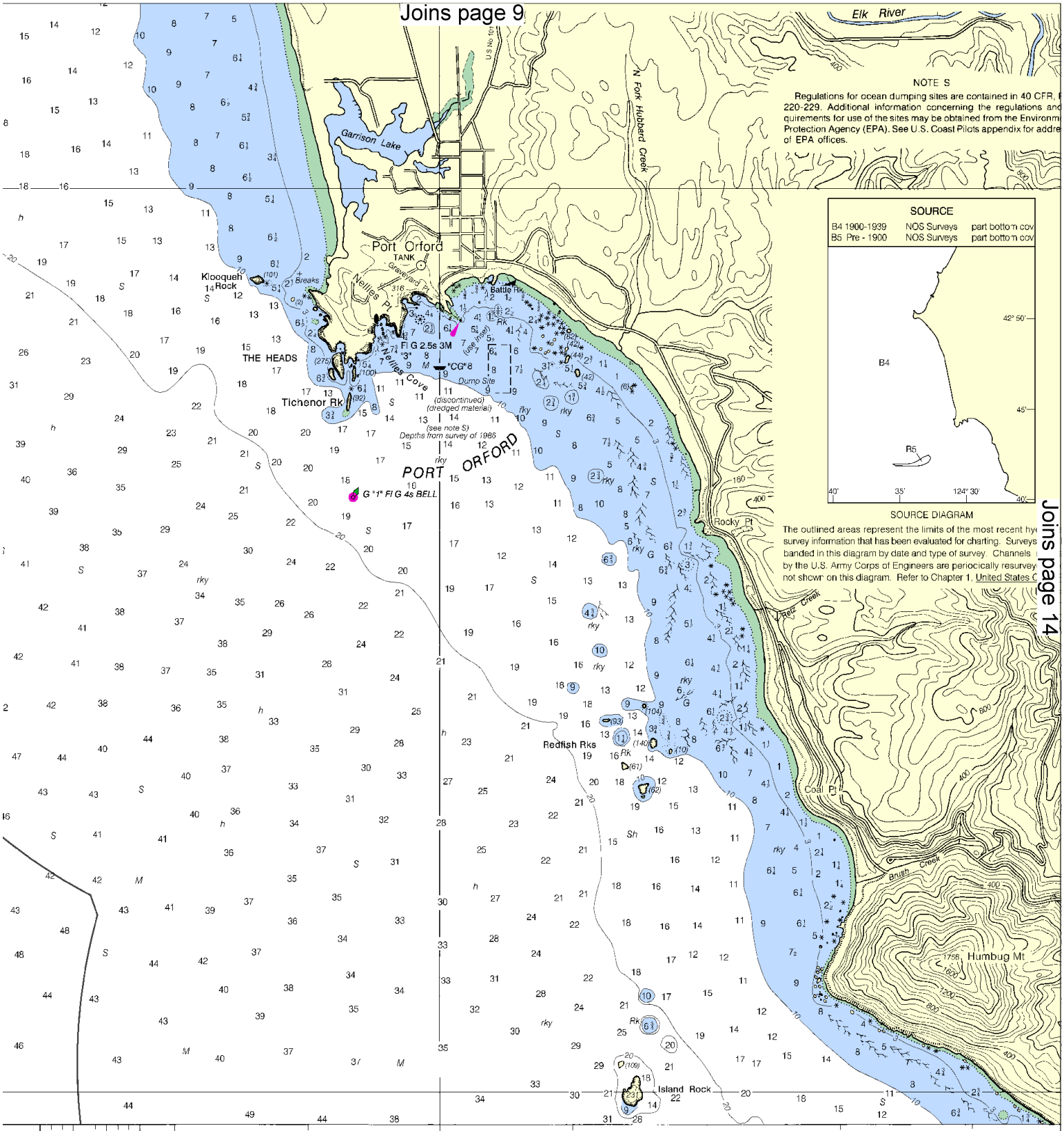
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000



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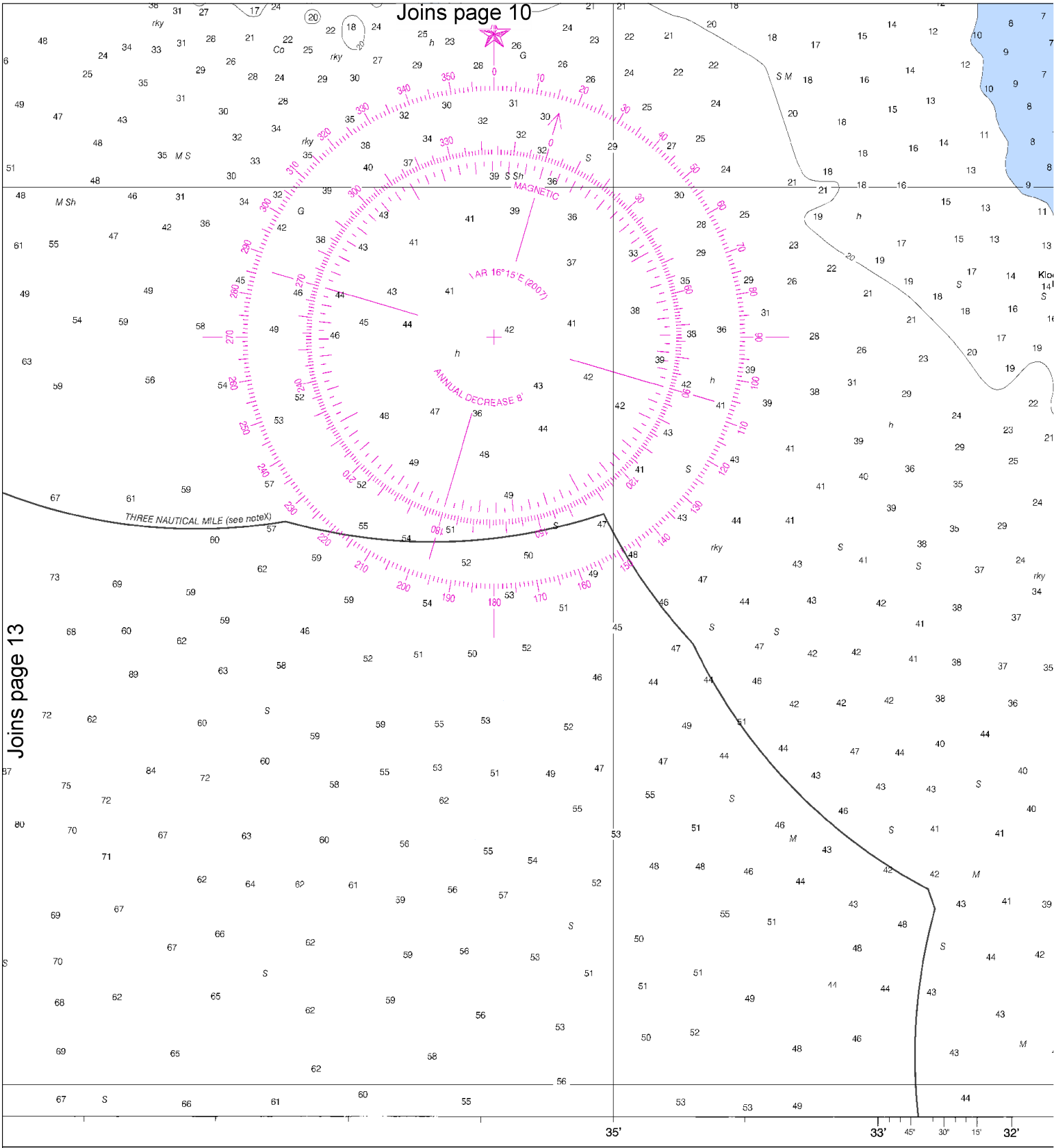
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

Port Orford to Cape Blanco

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS-SCALE 1:40,000

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



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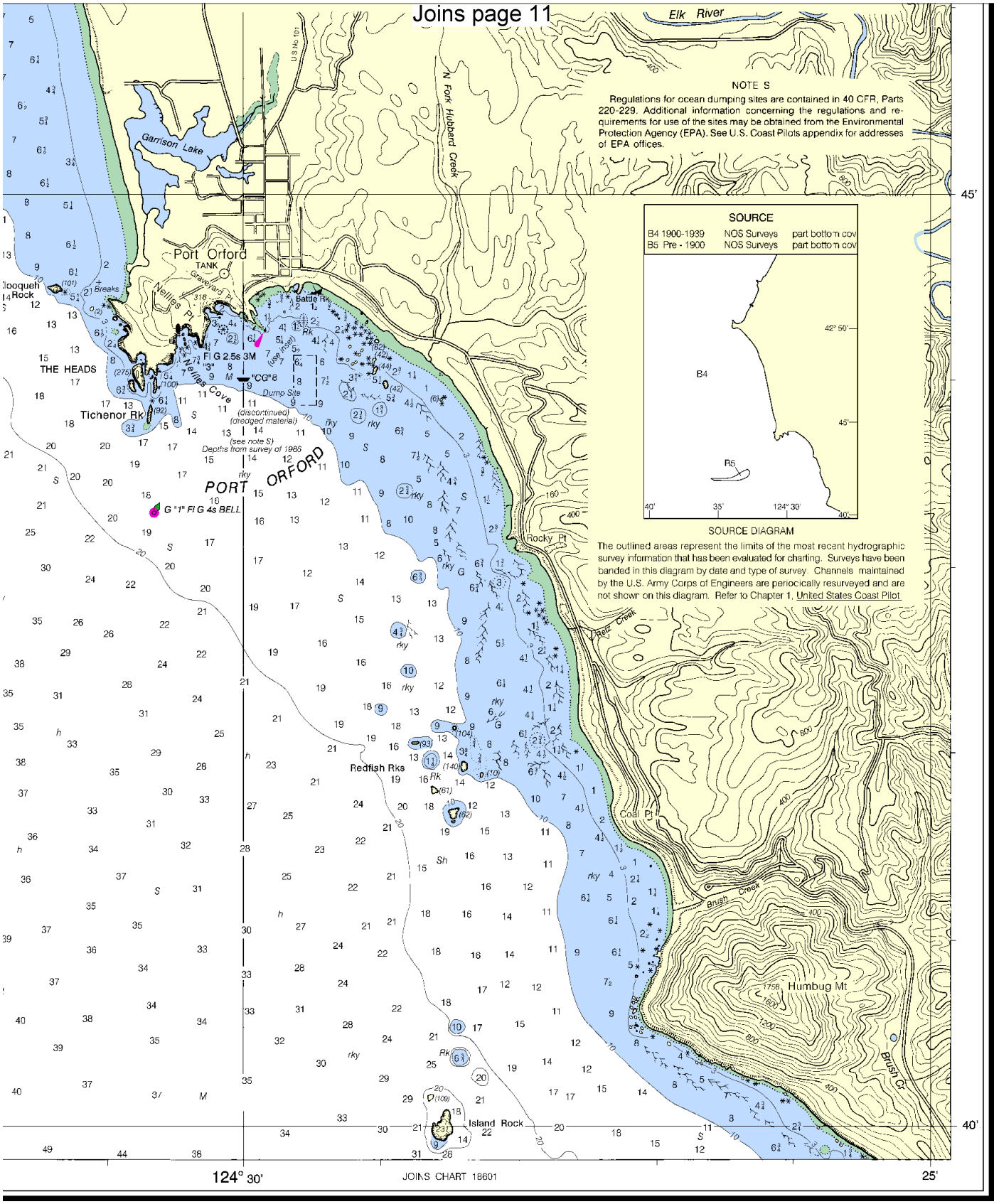

Port Orford to Cape Blanco

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS-SCALE 1:40,000

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

18589

ED. NO. 16

NSN 7642014011636 NGA REFERENCE NO. 18XHA18589

15

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 206-220-7001
Coast Guard North Bend – 541-756-9210
Commercial Vessel Assistance – 1-800-367-8222

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

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Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.